

<i>Region</i>	<i>State Elec. Board/Elec. Dept.</i>	<i>(Quantum)</i> <i>—(Provisional)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	3. Sikkim	17.73	21.22
	4. West Bengal	2158.04	21.25
	5. A&N Isls	16.15	22.35
North Eastern Region	1. Assam	442.55	19.90
	2. Manipur	60.28	22.00
	3. Meghalaya	98.76	19.32
	4. Nagaland	29.81	27.84
	5. Tripura	84.93	30.00
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	42.49	41.00
	7. Mizoram	33.47	28.00
	All India Utilities		20.85

NOTE: 1. The Lower T&D Loss Figures in respect of Meghalaya are due to bulk sale of Energy to the Neighbouring States.

Source: DMLF Division.

Chief Ministers' Conference for Drinking Water Facilities

2422. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers held on the eve of the current (Budget) session 1996-97, had reviewed the progress made in schemes for provision of drinking water to villages and hamlets;

(b) if so, the number of villages provided with safe drinking water facilities so far during the 8th Five Year Plan period and the number of villages still left to be provided with such facilities;

(c) what have been the basic criteria followed for provision of sources of drinking water in villages and hamlets, in terms of population and the maximum distance within which such sources of

water are expected to be from a human habitation; and

(d) what were the views expressed at the conference about these criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PROSAD VARMA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services was held on 4th and 5th July, 1996.

(b) As on 1.4.96, 240054 number of villages/habitations were covered with safe drinking water facilities during 8th Plan period. The number of not covered habitations is 75,782.

(c) The following norms are being followed under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for providing safe drinking water to the rural population:

- (i) One handpump or standpost for every 250 persons;
- (ii) The water source should exist within 1.6 kilometres in plains and within 100 metres elevation difference in the hilly areas;

(d) The Conference of Chief Ministers recommended that the distance norm be reduced from 1.6 kilometres to 500 metres in plain areas and 100 metres vertical distance in hill areas.

Allocation of JRY funds to Punjab

2423. **SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MAAN:** Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The total allocation of funds to Punjab under the JRY, during the last three years;

(b) the break-up of such funds, district-wise;

(c) the details of funds provided for Gurdaspur district, village-wise; and

(d) the criteria for allocation of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (**SHRI CHANDRADEO PROSAD VARMA**): (a) The total allocation of funds to Punjab under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last three years are given as under:

1993-94 — Rs. 1634.27 lakhs.

1994-95 — Rs. 1699.28 lakhs.

1995-96 — Rs. 1969.93 lakhs.

During 1994-95, an additional allocation of Rs. 1861.25 lakhs was made to four border districts.

(b) The district-wise break-up of JRY funds is as per statement (*see below*).

(c) The JRY funds for Gurdaspur provided to Gurdaspur district during the last three years are given as under:

1993-94 — Rs. 128.05 lakhs.

1994-95 — Rs. 132.60 lakhs.

1995-96 — Rs. 76.70 lakhs.

The village-wise allocation of funds are not made at centre level.

(d) The Central assistance under JRY is allocated to the states/UTs. on the basis of the proportion of rural poor in State/UT of the total rural poor in the country. For State to the district, the allocation is made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of proportion of rural SCs/STs population in a district to the total SCs/STs population inverse the State and in of per capita population of agricultural workers in equal weights. From district to Panchayats is done on the following criteria:

(i) 60% of the Panchayats allocation is distributed among Panchayats on the basis of adjusted SCs/STs population;

(ii) Remaining 40% on the basis of total population of Panchayats.

For the purpose of allocation of funds to the village Panchayat, the population of each village Panchayat having less than 1000 population is taken as 1000 and more than 10,000 as 10,000.

Statement

District-wise details of J.R.Y. total allocation for the last three years

State Punjab

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Allocation (including IAY and MWS) during 1993-94	Allocation (including IAY and MWS) during 1994-95*	Allocation (including IAY and MWS) during 1995-96**
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gurdaspur	128.05	132.60	153.43
2.	Amritsar	170.44	180.61	211.22
3.	Firozpur	100.45	104.30	120.83
4.	Ludhiana	131.16	139.98	164.25
5.	Jalandhar	174.89	186.64	218.99